

WRAP Exams · wrapexams.com

Prelims PYQ, Mains model answers, and copy evaluation. Write to the desk for this paper, a doubt, or the AI waitlist.

ask@wrapexams.com · +91 85951 84903 · wrapexams.com

Q81

With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements: 1. No High Court shall have the jurisdiction to declare any central law to be constitutionally invalid. 2. An amendment to the Constitution of India cannot be called into question by the Supreme Court of India. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2 Official key: D.

UPSC Civil Services Prelims 2019 · General Studies · 2 marks · Polity and Governance

Indian Constitution, polity, rights, governance - Prelims GS Paper I.

Explanation**(a)**

(a) 1 only. Statement 1 is false: after the 43rd Amendment reversed the 42nd Amendment's bar, High Courts may strike down central laws. Not the key.

(b)

(b) 2 only. Statement 2 is false: the Supreme Court can test a constitutional amendment against the basic structure (*Kesavananda Bharati*). Not the key.

(c)

(c) Both 1 and 2. Both statements fail. Not the key.

(d) Official key

(d) Neither 1 nor 2. High Courts have jurisdiction over central laws; the Supreme Court can invalidate a constitutional amendment that damages the basic structure. That is the official key.

Summary

Official key is (d). Both statements are false. High Courts are not barred from holding a Union law unconstitutional. Constitutional amendments are judicially reviewable on basic-structure grounds. Honour (d).

Related possible facts

These can be asked in a future Prelims paper.

42nd Amendment

Tried to keep central laws out of High Court strike-down; reversed by 43rd

Article 226

High Court writ jurisdiction

Kesavananda Bharati (1973)

Basic structure; amendment power is limited

Minerva Mills

Judicial review as basic structure

Article 13 / 368

Laws vs amendments; both can face the Court

WRAP Exams · Write. Read. Analyse. Practice. · <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/with-reference-to-the-constitution-of-india-consider-the-following-statements-1-no-high-court-shall-have-the-jurisdiction-to-declare-any-central-law-to-be-constitutionally-invalid-2-an-amendment-to-the-constitution-of/> · ask@wrapexams.com · wrapexams.com